

SUMMARY REPORTS OF SOCIETY OFFICERS FOR 1984

EDITOR

This year the Proceedings published 986 pages, the greatest number in its history. This large number was due in part to the extra articles added on that were devoted to the Centennial celebration. Nevertheless, while more articles and pages were published, the number of submitted manuscripts also continued to increase. The time from date of submittal of a manuscript to publication grew inordinately long, to 12-14 months. I feared that the more timely and some of the more generally interesting manuscripts would be submitted elsewhere, thus reducing the diversity of our articles. To reduce the backlog, I decided to return new manuscripts that were: mere lists of insects from restricted localities, lists that perhaps do not need to be in the primary literature; descriptions of insects known from single specimens, with nothing specific known of their biology, and that do not appreciably change or enlarge generic concepts; and overlong manuscripts, those that would print to more than 15 pages. The Proceedings has for a long time had this 15 page guideline, but some years ago when there was no appreciable backlog the editors were able to accommodate some long manuscripts. As Associate Editor during 1983 I accepted all of those that were submitted. Since beginning the new policy early this year, I have returned 15 new submittals for the reasons listed above, but most because they were overlong. The backlog is now reduced to 8-10 months, at least mostly due to this policy. I do reserve the right to publish articles of longer length when I think they are extraordinary and would interest the general readership.

I take this opportunity to thank the many anonymous reviewers on whose judgment and recommendations I depend greatly. I consider them ad hoc members of the Publications Committee for the manuscripts they review. I do not list their names here because I thank the reviewers individually and keep them apprised of the progress on some of the manuscripts, and because of the anonymous nature of the review process (unless a reviewer wishes to be known to an author). The Publications Committee, made up of D. R. Smith, T. J. Spilman, and G. C. Steyskal, has been of great help on larger issues of policy. Mr. Steyskal helped further by checking scientific names in all manuscripts.

To help bring attention this year to the centennial of our Society, the cover of the Proceedings was changed to blue. Because all comments about the change were favorable, the color of the cover will remain blue.

Raymond J. Gagné, Editor.

TREASURER  
(1 November 1983 to 31 October 1984)

Summary	General Fund	Special Publication Fund	Totals
On hand, 1 November 1983	34,790.45	53,017.10	87,807.55
Total receipts	63,361.04	18,784.59	82,145.63
Total disbursements	67,385.30		87,803.70
On hand, 31 October 1984	30,766.19	51,383.29	82,149.48

Thomas J. Henry, Treasurer.

PROC. ENTOMOL. SOC. WASH.  
87(2), 1985, pp. 483-487

SOCIETY MEETINGS

906th Regular Meeting—June 7, 1984

The 906th Regular Meeting of the Entomological Society of Washington was called to order by President Neal O. Morgan in the Naturalist Center, National Museum of Natural History, at 8 p.m. on June 7, 1984. Twenty-five members and five guests were present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Membership Chairman Geoffrey White read the names of the following applicants for membership: John J. Drea, Agricultural Research Service, Beneficial Insect Introduction Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland; and Paul J. Johnson, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

It was moved by T. E. Wallenmaier and properly seconded that the Society implement an annual scholarship award; this implementation would only occur if the financial and administrative aspects are shown to be feasible. The vote was twelve for and thirteen against; the motion was not carried.

J. R. Aldrich showed a freeze-dried specimen of a hickory horned devil *Citheronia regalis* (Fab.) larva. T. J. Spilman showed an article from the newsweekly "Star," 29 May 1984, describing a dog that detects termites by smell. Stewart, the termite terrier, is used by an exterminator in Boston, Massachusetts. R. G. Robbins displayed two jars containing the heads of voles. Dr. Robbins explained why vole heads are good sources of ticks and chiggers. R. J. Gagné showed a slide of some unusual eggs in xylem of wood; he inquired if any members present could identify the eggs further.

The speaker for the evening was Jeffrey R. Aldrich, Insect Physiology Laboratory, USDA-ARS, Beltsville, Maryland, whose talk was entitled "Insect Husbandry: Attracting the Good Bugs." Dr. Aldrich first presented some background information regarding secretory aspects of some common Hemiptera. Research was done on the spined soldier bug, *Podisus maculiventris* (Say) (Pentatomidae), which contained very large pheromone glands. The pheromone was analyzed, and a synthetic was developed and put out in field tests in 1982 and 1983. The